SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

Academy of Music-Sleepy Hollow. Matin American fastitute - Porty - ighth National Exhibition Daly's Theatre—Newport, Matines. Fifth Avenue Thoutre—La Perichole, Matines Grand Opera House—Tony Pastor's Troups. Malines Haverly's Theater—Our Paughters. Matthee, Munter & Bial's Garden—Convert. New York Aquartum—II. M. S. Pinefers. Matines.

Dirmple Theatre - Benighted. Mattuce. Olympic Theater—Benighted Matthes,
Park Theater—The Connet Tragellan, Matthes,
Rhu Pranciaco Minatrola—Brustwar and 1910 st. Mati
Standard Theater—Notices. Matthes,
Phoater Comique—Builtigan Guard Chowder, Matines,
Luion Square Theater—Nyeriner, Matthes,
Vallack's Theater—Westert's Boot, Matines,

Grant Still a Candidate.

Gen. GRANT's friends say that his only re maining ambition is to be allowed to settle back into the peace and quiet of private citizenship. The managers who are exhibiting him in California neglect no opportunity to advertise this desire. At the same time they are doing their utmost to baffle it.

If GRANT is weary of traveiling around being stared at by crowds and made the vivot of a complicated system of flunkyism, both interested and disinterested, his way out is very plain. He has only to buy a ticket to Galena and take the first train East.

The Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE an nounces that the citizens of Galena intend to put Gen. GRANT's house in that town in perfect repair and furnish it throughout for him. Going into retirement will therefore be an inexpensive operation for Gen. GRANT, if retirement is what he wants.

But instead of taking a short road to the privacy and rest for which his soul yearns, Gen. Grant proposes to subject himself to the tortures of publicity for several months longer. He accepts the programme which the flunkies and intriguers who surround him have arranged. He is not a man to sacrifice his own comfort to the gratification of any number of gaping fools. If he really desired to go into retirement, he would go.

It was not until the unpopularity of the Third Term idea became apparent, that Gen. GRANT'S disinclination to hold office again was in any way manifested. His more prudent friends took their cue at once. His injudicious friends continued to shout for the Third Term. Who believes that GRANT'S prudent friends are less anxious than his noisy and injudicious friends to see him once more in the White House? The only difference between them is in what they say. The foolish Third Termers shout, "We will put him through with a boom!" The wise ones say, "It is only in case of a national emergency of the gravest character that this patriot would consent to become a can-

There is much less prospect now of Grant's being President for a third term than there was two years ago, or even six months ago. But this is not because GRANT is any the less a candidate. Nor is it because those who would profit by his reëlection have abandoned their schemes.

GRANT is not out of the field. Until the Republican Convention has met and nominated a candidate for President, and until that candidate has written his letter of acceptance, he will not be out of the field. He has billeted himself upon the people for the remainder of his life. He would accept any nomination that promised to elect him. If he believed that the Democratic party stood a good chance to carry the election, he, a Republican now, would accept the Demoeratic nomination in 1880 as unhesitatingly as he, a Democrat, accepted the Republican nomination in 1868.

Other candidates for the Republican nomination will do well to bear this in mind And the people will do well to bear it in

Mr. Justice Miller's Confession.

Mr. Justice MILLER of the Supreme Cour of the United States has been regarded as a man of stolid disposition. Since he ascended the Bench—the highest bench that ever man sat on-he has done the bidding of his party as thoroughly, as regularly, and as unblushingly as any party slave working in any other capacity. He went with the minority on the legal tender cases when they were first decided, and when it was determined, irregularly and unlawfully, to reverse that decision, he coolly joined Justices Bradley and STRONG, the railway attorneys with whom the court had been packed for that purpose. How he sat between these two worthies on the Electoral Commission and without a tinge on his cheek voted every time against looking at the evidence, or in any other manner disturbing the electoral fraud, we need remind no one. Mr. Justice MILLER has made for himself a character in the judicial annals of our time which needs no portrayal except that which every lawyer will draw for himself from the reports. He was naturally and always, we may say, an "8 to 7" man-a stanch and bitter partisan; wholly unable in the plainest case to clear his mind of partisan bias.

Mr. Justice MILLER has gone on thus these many years, doing his duty by his party and taking his law from the caucus, without seeming to regard in the least the just and severe criticism excited by his conduct. But THE SUN's report of one of his queer confessions at Block Island during the past summer appears to have touched him on a raw spot, and he has rushed into an explanation which is worse than the confession. He admitted at Block Island that Mr. TILDEN was elected, and HAYES defeated, by the vote of Louisiana..."that is," in his own language, "he had eight or on thousand more actual votes than Presi-

dent HAYES." This is a thing which it would be difficult So deny, and Mr. Justice MILLER does not attempt to deny it. On the contrary, in an interview, wherein Mr. Justice MILLER speaks by the mouth of a friend-Mr. Justice MILLER being too delicate to talk directly-he admits the fact, but states that WELLS and Anderson having thrown out TILDEN'S majority, their fraudulent pro- and nephew tried to restore the union of Emeceding operated as a new appointment of new electors other than those appointed by

the people. He says: "The State of Louisiana, in the exercise of its sov ereign right, or, to make it more democratic, in mair faining State rights doctrine under the Constitution, had enacted that a Returning Board should have the power to examine the vote of the State and exercise an arbitrary control over the election returns, so they might be rejected or passed, according to the judgment of a majority of its members, the Constitution declaring that each Etate shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," and the Reburning Board, having been invested with an extraordi mary power, did declare what votes should be received

This proposition of law would have simplified matters very much pending the count had it only been accepted by both parties in Louisiana. Had it been imagined then that Wells, Anderson & Co. had the legal power to appoint electors without reference to the vote of the State, the only buke to Bismanez, who himself declared that guestion would have been as to which party he had nothing to do with the interview at I very well done

would put up the most cash to purchase the favor of those patriots. But unfortunately was not thought of then. It was ignorantly supposed that the Returning Board was to count the votes not arbitrarily, but honestly and according to law. In certain contingencies, defined by statute, and upon presentation of certain certificates and evidence, the Board was bound to inquire judicially concerning the fairness of the election at polls against which accusations were made as above. In other words, they might look into those particular boxes, and if by judicial examination they found in them any fraudulent votes, they might reject those votes, but none other. But there were no such formalities, no such examination, and no such result in this case. Not a vote was proved to be illegally in the boxes. and not a vote was legally thrown out. But then, according to Mr. Justice MILLER, this made no difference at all; the election was a mere ceremony of no legal consequence whatever, and Wells, Anderson, Case NAVE, and KENNER were the real parties

appointed by the Legislature to name the electors of Louisiana. But we would ask Mr. Justice MILLER two questions, and, if to answer them seems in onsistent with his judicial dignity, he can probably get his friend to speak for him another time: What statute of Louisiana made the Returning Board, not a returning but an appointing board? And if any statute conferred the power, would not the corrupt exercise of the power be wholly void He will no doubt concede that a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States known to be procured by the payment of money to the Judges would be of no force

Farewell, Zululand!

With the capture of King CETYWAYO ac complished, through the services of a native contingent that penetrated the bush, the British authorities have already made haste to dethrone him and divide his realm They have broken the kingdom into fragments, and, to make sure that these frag ments will never again unite, have dis tributed them to petty chiefs, some of whom furnished men for hunting down the King, and now receive their reward. Holding their authority by the grace of the conquerors, they become vassals of Great Britain.

This is the device by which it is sought to avoid the appearance of annexing Zululand, while the fruits of subjugation and domination are harvested. But the greed is so great as not even to save appearances. The native tools of the Cape Town authorities, set up in nominal chieftaincy, must first sign a compact to exercise none of the distinctive acts of sovereignty-they are not to make war, nor to import arms or munitions, or even merchandise from the seacoast, nor to alienate land, nor to try British residents committing crimes in their domains, nor even to name their own succes sors, except as the British authorities shall permit; and some of these acts are forbidden altogether.

Under CETYWAYO, Zululand was the prey of individual adventurers-of Mr. John DUNN, Mr. JOHNNY MULLINS, Mr. McCar-THY, the ex-draper's clerk of Limerick and chief of the Umzuzi and people of that ilk; wholesale plunder, under Governmental auspices, will mark the progress of

civilization. The terms of peace with Zululand care fully secure to Great Britain a monopoly of supplying foreign goods, by prohibiting importations from the seacoast. They destroy national independence by --- lying the old in equal control. At a pinch these chiefs can probably be induced to annihilate each other.

The Crazy Walkers.

It is a good thing for all concerned that this preposterous walking match, which has attracted so many tens of thousands of peoweek, is nearly over. The excitement, the want of sleep, and the bad whiskey have told upon many of the spectators-on their temper as well as on their looks. The stone flung at HAZAEL and the rumor about the drugging of ROWELL have revealed a strained condition of feeling that has its dangers.

The man who should attempt foul play to-day would take his life in his hands.

"He is the only man in the world to-day who can bring peace to this divided country. It is the Commercial Advertiser that says this. and the man spoken of is GRANT. If the country can be saved only by one man

it is not worth saving. This sort of talk is an insult to the intelligence of the people, as well as an affront to their patriotism.

For a town of its years Deadwood was precociously wicked. The Deadwooders drank whiskey in inordinate quantities and played cards for money. Now their homes and stores are in ashes. Old-fashioned preachers would have put this and that together, discovered a palpable relation of cause and effect, and announced confidently from the pulpit that the fire was a divine judgment. But this theory of fires, earthquakes, inundations, plaques, &c. is not so generally accepted by the preachers of our day as it was by their predecessors. Probably investigation will show that the immediate cause of this calamity which has overtaken the capital of the Black Hills was human careless

Mr. Blaine did not invite Mr. Conkling to speak in Maine. A chance is now offered to Mr. Congling to heap coals of fire, as it were, by inviting Mr. BLAINE to speak in New York.

The animated journalistic war between BISMARCK and GORTCHAROFF, that led many people to expect a collision between the two great powers represented by the two Chancellors, was brought to an end by the interview of the two Emperors. A peculiar feature of this interview was that it appears to have taken place without the sanction and even without the knowledge of the German or Russian Pre mier. The Emperors undertook to manage certain matters of political business on their own account, and took precaution against the presence of their Premiers. Left to themselves, and freed for a moment from the surveillance of their diplomatic masters, the uncle perors, or at least to establish an appearance of good understanding and friendship. the morning of Sept. 3," says the Golos, "the Emperor William was met by the Emperor ALEXANDER, dressed in Prussian uniform ; they warmly embraced and kneed each other The two Emperors were closeted together for several hours. On the next day at noon the Em perors embraced one another and departed each his own way." This is what is known of

the interview at Alexandrovo. " If the friendly relations of the two powerful nations depended on the will of two men," says the Paris Globe, "it would be necessary to admit that the explanations interchanged at the Alexandrovo interview would be sufficient to disperse all chances of disagreement between Germany and Russia. But sovereigns even the most absolute sometimes exercise but slight

influence on the destinies of their countries." The Russian journals, however, are jubilant, for they look on the interview of the Emperors

Alexandrovo. The woles says: "Germany seeks to preserve friendly relations with Rus eia, and the interview of the two Emperors has put an end to all the troubles raised by Bis-

MARCE and instigated by BEACONSPIELD." The German journals are apparently in the dark, and the sudden allence of BISMARCE puzzles the Germans. The National Zeitung cannot account for the drying up of the Bis-MARCE journals, which usually hasten to throw

light on political matters.
As to the Premiers themselves, their pres position is interesting. Previous to the interview of the two Emperors, the German journals spoke of the resignation of Prince Gon-TCHAKOFF as an assured fact; now the Russian journals, in turn, talk of the inevitable resignation of Prince BISMARCK, and also of Count Andrassy, another enemy of Russian interests

After all the quarrelling and the anxiety lest the Weston walk, by coming first, should ruin the O'LEARY walk, it may yet be found that the public appetite, instead of being satiated by the former, will be whetted. If, in addition, the price of admission at Mr. O'LEARY's tourna-ment should be but fifty cents, it would have its full share of patronage, although lacking the attraction of the ASTLEY belt. It will have contestants enough, certainly, to insure a well-populated track and plenty of interest. The entries number 85; and although but 25 will be allowed to walk-their money being returned to the unselected 60-this will allow a dozen to drop out before reaching the maximum with which the Weston walk began. And the name as well as the numbers are noticeable. If the and Exxis are absent yet in the list are those of Blower Brown, HAZAEL, DAY, and CROSSLAND, of England, besides Guyon, HART, PANCHOT, KROHNE, and others, only a little less well known, of this country. Long before the 6th of October, therefore, the public is likely to be eady for another six days' walk.

If it had been foretold to Mr. W. M. Evants a year ago that the early autumn of 1879 would find him under engagements to stump New York in behalf of Mr. A. B. CORNELL what would Mr. W. M. Evants have thought of

Experience shows that a comic element is an added attraction for walking matcheswhether it be furnished by an Old Sport, or a Lepper, or a dust-collecting Calla-HAN, or, as in the current walk, by that sorrowful knight of the barrow, FEDER-MEYER, and the pie-consuming TAYLOR. To say the truth, however, there is so much nisery in the struggles of a footsore pedestrian honelessly in the rear, as to make him a mirthful spectacle only in the desperate want of other humor. Perhans it was a knowledge that a rowd relishes anything remotely approaching fun that caused Weston to aspire to be the comic figure of the circus; and he might have succeeded were it not hard to unite the differen attributes of clown and ring master.

At their recent Conference in Cincinnati, the Methodist preachers of that part of Ohio turned out a preacher of exemplary life and conversation for not believing in hell, while they kept in a presiding elder who had filled himself with whiskey and reeled through the public streets. The natural inference is that these Ohio preachers think drunkenness trivial matter by the side of heterodoxy.

After their uniform experience in New York of great triumphs and small assemblage to witness them, the Irish cricketers must have een taken aback in Philadelphia, even though the reputation of that city as the home of Amer can cricketing had reached them before their journey across the ocean. In place of three aundred spectators, as here, they found on the plendid oricket ground three thousand, and full of enthusiasm. Going to the bat, they soon discovered that entirely different work had been out out for them from that which they found here. Their last innings played in New 207k had acted them 197, but desire argt inn-ings in Philadelphia netted them only 58. It is true that they had eleven betsmen in Philadelphia and twelve in New York, but they played against a field of eleven in the former city and one of fifteen in the latter, which makes the discrepancy greater. Taking their lurn in the field, they found HAMILTON, who had demoralized so many of the New York cricketers by his swift bowling, hit with freedom by every Philadelphia player that came to the bat, whi ple through all the days and nights of this | the redoubtable Exham was also knocked all about the fleid. This experience may not have been wholly agreeable to the strangers, but it at thad the charm of novelty, and p effected a timely change in their ideas of American cricketing, at least where it is seen to the best advantage.

Lawyer Evants does not seem to have treated Mexico in the way she had reasonable ground for expecting to be treated, in the matter of the La Abra Mining Company. This was one of the only two claims passed by Sir Ep-WARD THORNTON'S Commission that were subsequently resisted by Mexico on the ground of raud. Mr. Evants, a few days since, paid out of the Mexican fund, to the silver mining company, \$132,965.52, as a first installment of the sum awarded by the Claims Commission, rea-soning that even if the damages should hereafter be reduced by the discovery of fraud, they would still not be less than the installment paid. But the documents presented by Mexico on the BENJ. WEIL and La Abra claims show that the latter was objected to on two distinct grounds—first, that the whole claim of damages was an atterthought, the mines being voluntarily abandoned as too costly by the American company before the alleged foreible expulsion by Mexican soldiers; secondly, that, in any case, the books show that the working value of the mines was exaggerated. Apparently it is not doing full justice to Mexico's side of the case to take the latter as the only instead of the minor element in the alleged fraud, and thereupon pase to the company an installment on its claim

The betting on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire stakes shows that Parole, despite his recent defeats, is not underrated by the British public. For the former, which takes place at the Newmarket Second October meeting, Parole stood in the betting at 33 to 1 already several weeks since, which made him then about fourth highest in favor, and since that he has improved to 30 to 1, at which rate ho is eagerly backed. For the Cambridgeshire handicap, which occurs Oct. 21, he is likely to be in favor, because the course is only about a mile and a seventh long-a distance at which Parole should be at his best; whereas in the earlier race he must run two and a quarter But the handienppers have made things even by imposing 133 pounds on him for the Cambridgeshire course, and only 118 in the other. Parole would probably rule higher in the betting were he not opposed in both races by the best horse in England-Isonomy, Mr. GRETTON won the Cambridgeshire stakes with Isonomy last year from a large field, and his four-year-old form has been still better.

Beem't Approve of the Walk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What owner of a horse would attempt to drive him 500 miles in a week. Any man trying it would be considered cruel or insane. Is there any benefit in this affair at the Madison Square Garden except the money made, taken out of ols' pockets? It is a brutal degradation of man made

The North American Review for October has a variety of attractive and valuable articles— among which we do not include the state and stitled essay on "The Woman Question." The Confederate papers and other memorands in "Louis Napoleon and the Southern Confederacy" throw a flood of light on the schemes of foreign in terference in our affairs that were hatched during the civil war. The documents are from the Confederate archives now in the War Department at Washington. The two articles in this number from leaders of the new scientific school, "Spencer's Evolution Philosophy," by Prof. Youmans, and "Science and Humanity," by Prod. cric Harrison with be found serviceable in displaying the mora and philosophical bendancies of the times, and Mr. Piake's review of "Recent History and Biography" is were well done.

THE PURCHASE OF OFFICES AT WASHINGTON.

WARHINGTON, Sept. 25. - Some queer things are to be seen by looking over the advertise ments in the National Republican of Washing ton. In its issue of the 22d inst, we find advertisements which show how public offices are secured under the present civil service reform Administration.

One advertiser, who gives his address as "J. . G.," wants" a situation as watchman or messenger of any of the departments," and says that "\$15 per month will be given as long as retained in office." This last provision is well thought of, since otherwise the office broker who is to say "Open Sesame" to the depart ment that he runs might by a sort of treachers not unknown to court circles have his appointed bounced after pocketing his fee, and then play the same game over again on another confid

patriot. Another person, who gives his address a "C. Z. W., National Republican," wants "em-ployment anywhere, especially in the depart ments; backed by the best endorsements; will pay excellent percentage." The defect of this advertisement is that the candidate is not sufficiently precise. He does not say what he willing to pay, or whether he proposes to pay a sum in gross or monthly, according to the shrewd plan of "J. J. G.;" but as he gives his address at a respectable, well-known location, there ought to be no trouble in the parties gotting together and arranging the honorarium.

Mr. Z. Y. T., Anacostia, D. C." knows wha he wants. He is, he informs us, "a good, efficient, clerical gentleman," and "will give 50 per cent, of his salary for six months for any clerical position.

"Mr. Stuart Hamlinton, Georgetown, D. C.,"

comes next with a regular boom, and a frankness that is refreshing in these days when even heads of departments are found "beating around the bush." Mr. Hamlinton says that "\$600 will be paid for a position in any of the departments." We have no doubt that he has gauged the market well and knows how to bid. He has probably ascertained that whatever is paid will have to be divided up among several persons. Big fish have to be caught with large bait. An authentic account by Mr. Hamlinton of how offices are secured and held at Washington under our civil service reform administration would be valuable and instructive, but we apprehend that we shall hear nothing further from him. It is noteworthy that not one of the executive departments is excepted from this admirable competitive process-not even Mr. W. M. Evarts's, who has lately been making suggestions on the question of honor, and who thought Sanford ought to be "paid something for his dinners," nor the Hon. Carl Schurz's, the apostle of civil service reform.

And now all these men must stand aside, for a lady comes to make her wants known. She does not advertise for a husband. But she wants "employment in any of the departments or Government Printing Office, or copying to do." She will "pay forty per cent, as long as employed." Alas! Times must be hard indeed with you when you are willing to pay nearly half your earnings to hold an office under such an Administration as the present,

"R. A. B." winds up the list. He " will let any man draw his first month's pay could they secure him an appointment in any of the departments as a common laborer, or anywhere," R. A. B." is the only one that seems to have any idea that there is anything wrong in this business of buying offices. He states that his mother is old, that he is her only support. This may be what the French would call an extenuating circumstance; but we trust "R. A. B." will find henest work in a more honest way and among more honest people than those whose society and patronage he is now seeking. Like the others, he does not seem to have any doubt as to the right way to go work to get an appointment under this Administration.

As these advertisements frequently appear in Washington papers, not many persons will be in doubt as to the principles on which official patronage is dispensed by an Administration deadhead passes to let the people know when great things he has done to promote the public "Paving Sanford for his dinners," saving

louse rent by appropriating buildings belonging to the old soldiers, buying the Presidentia beef at low prices from a Government commissary, junketing trips at the public expense-all these fitly match with the sale of public offices

the education and amelioration of the unhappy lot of deaf mutes throughout the country, and though only 34 years of age at the time of his sudden death his loss to the institution over which he presided is almost irreparable. The Whipple family bad long given much attention to the education of mutes, the grandfather of Zerah having started a primitive system for the education of his son Enoch, who was deaf and dumb, and which was left to the grandson to greatly simplify and perfect. Zerah invented an alphabet, gathered pupils, taught them to road the articulate utterances of ordinary conversation by the movements of the lips, and formally opened a school in 1868 before he had reached the age of 21 years. The reputation of his school grew and spread to distant parts of the eountry, and his patronage increased so that he was compelled to establish a larger institution, the present Whipple Home. It is a large and spacious house, surrounded by an expansive and valuable estate on the lofty hill overlooking the valley of Mystic and the waters of Long Island Sound.

Gen. Sherman and Mr. Toots. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Gen

Sherman spoke at Youngstown, he very timidly alluded to himself—and only a few times in one short speech—as Commander, and to Mr. Hayes as a Colonel. Rising to the dignity of the occasion, he said with the manner of My Awful Dad: "If it be merely a laborer erely a fireman to an engine, if he does his work well, 'a mere laborer is more useful than a General, who, Ac., "a mere laborer is more useful than a General, who, at a cost of Santyso per annum, divides his time between political hiswing and sugging his own praises." This minister of honder to the Fraudulent Administration has come to be the Bully Bottom of politics, ever craving to play a part in "Brediese" vin We, with read to the property of the pro

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Allow us to inform the public, through The Sex, that the sole cause of Peter J. Fanchot's withdrawal from the walk for the Astley belt was the giving out of his right foot, which eas strained six weeks ago during his training, and has not sufficiently recovered. He walked with numerical content of the parties of the parties of the second of the se

H. and H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do ou not advocate the numination of Hancock and Heniricks? They are the best and strongest men the Demo-ratic party could put at the head of the ticket. Thicker will but do at all. L. D. SHEAFFER. JERSEY CITY, Sept. 25.

What Mr. Blaine Said to a Reporter.

PITTERURGH, Sept. 26.—Senator Biaine ared in this city last night. Several of the city newspasers attempted interviews, but the senator did not desirto talk, and all such efforts were in vain. One indutrious reporter got within earshot. This is the way he was quietly shelved: was questy sherved:

Reporter—Senator, I see the latest thing in political
circles is that John Sherman and you have formed an
alliance to deteat Gen. Grant for the nomination for

President.

Trendent.

Sir Blaine—Ah, I was not aware of it. I don't think Sir Blaine—Ah, I was not aware of it. I don't think Sir Blaine—Ah, I was not aware of it. I don't take the second take the first and you second. How then't Mr. Blaine—I have no desire to speak of myself or of improbable contingencies. inprobable contingencies.

Yr. Baine went to Reliair, Ohio, this morning, where he made his first speech in the thin campaign this afternoon. To might he speaks in Steabenville.

The Irish Cricketers Beaten. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26,-The match game of PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The match game of cricket between the Irish team and a picked Philadelphia cleven, which was begun yesterday, was ended today. The home eleven won in one imming with eight runs to sparse Philadelphia, 18st immig. 140; Ireland, first ining 58; second imming, 82; total, 140

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

Benth Rate in the Several Wards-The Effect of Zymotic Diseases. The actual mortality of New York for the seek ending Aug. 9, 1879, was 653. This was 2.6 below the average of the corresponding week for the five previous years, and represented death rate of 30.89 per thousand. This mortality was considerably greater than for several o the weeks preceding, and noticeably larger than the week following, there having been 207 less deaths reported for the week ending Aug 16. This is accounted for by a study of the range of the thermometer for the two weeks The mean for the first week mentioned was 75° with a range from 90° to 61°, while for the latter week the mean was 70°, with a range from 84° to 55°. A mortality of nearly 31 in every thou sand of the population is from 3 to 4 per cent. larger than the average annual mortality of the ity, and the week, therefore, offers as good if not better opportunity for comparative exam ination of the mortality of the city than any other week of the year. By the table of statistics made out by the Register of Vital Statistics, it is earned that the ward of the city in which the greatest mortality is reported is the First. That has a population of 14,209, and its percentage of deaths to the thousand was 33.33. But this large percentage is partly due to the fact that more

has a population of 14,209, and its percentage of deaths to the thousand was 33.33. Butthis large percentage is partly due to the fact that more deaths occur from drowning in that ward than in any other. The smallest death rate is found to be in the Twenty-fourth Ward, but that is the country district in the upper part of the city. The smallest death rate in the densely inhabited portions of the city is found in the Twenty-first Ward and in the Fifteenth Ward. These, it will be seen by reference to the boundaries, are the wards where the wealthiest of the inhabitants reside, and where in a greater measure than anywhere close the occupants of houses own them. These two wards are mostly comprised in the district bounded by Third avenue, Sixth avenue, Fifty-ninth and Houston streets. The yearly average death rate of the Twenty-first Ward is 21.76, and of the Fiftsenth 22.76. The population of each of theses wards by the census of 1875 is for the Twenty-first, 58,883, and of the Fiftsenth, 25,543. The two most populous wards in the city are the Seventeenth and Nineteenth. The former comprises the district bounded by Fourteenth, Houston, Avenue B, and Third avenue and the Bowery; the latter the district bounded by Third avenue, the East River. Sixty-ninth and Fortieth streets.

The population of the Seventeenth Ward was in 1875, 101,094, and of the Nineteenth Ward was in 1875, 101,094, and of the Nineteenth Ward are rowneded as in the Seventeenth Ward are rowneded as in the Seventeenth Ward are erowneded as in the Seventeenth Ward are erowned as in the Seventeenth Ward are erowned as in the Seventeenth Ward are erowned as in the Seventeenth ward is 1,480, while the 101,094 people in the Seventeenth Ward are erowned as in the Seventeenth Ward are erowned as in the Seventeenth Ward are erowned as in the Seventeenth Ward are the best for a comparative examination of mortality.

Exclusive of the public institutions, for the week ending Aug. 9, the deaths in the Seventeenth Ward for last year was 22.29 per 1,600, and in

the year its death rate passes that of these wards. Looking at the causes of death so far as classified, a somewhat noteworthy fact appears. The deaths from diarrheeal and symotic disease, which always increase the mortality, and which account for the large rate of the week new under examination. In the Seventeenth Ward were just 59 per cent. of the total deaths, while in the Twenty-first Ward, with a greater average mortality for the week, they were barely 30 per cent. of the total deaths. So that while the statistics show that the average mortality of the Twenty-first Ward was slightly greater than that of the Seventeenth, they also show that summer complaints caused a far greater mortality in the tenement district than in the Murray Hill district. What caused the mortality in the latter to exceed even the death rate that symotic and diarrheval diseases accounted for in the Seventeenth Ward does not appear by the statistics.

Were a map of New York to be made and shaded to recreasent the death rate, the blackest spot would be the region below Vescy street, on the North River, extending to the Buttery; but this is not regarded as giving a fair idea, be-

this is not regarded as giving a fair idea, beause there are so many accidental deaths reported from this region. A very derk and
would be found in such a man over the region
bounded by Grand, Broadway, the Bowery, and
Houston streets. Here the rate is nearly 30 to
every 1,000 people, and but a shade or two
lighter would be the spot indicating the district
just north of Fulton Market. Differing but
little in shading from that indicating the large
rate in the First Ward would be that which indicated the mortality in the district west of
lighted the mortality in the district west of these fitly match with the saie of public effices and the prostitution of courts for party interests.

Zerah C. Whippie, Founder of an Institution for the Bearf and Dumb.

Nouwich, Conn., Sept. 22.—Zerah Colburn Whippie, principal of the Whippie Home for Dear Mutes and one of the most philanthropie men of Connecticut, was buried from the Whippie mansion, his home, at Upper Mystic, last week. His name is indissolubly connected with the most active and original measures for the education and amelioration of the unhappy lot of deaf mutes throughout the country, and though only 34 years of age at the time of his sudden death his loss to the institution over which he presided is almost irreparable. The Whippie family bad long given much attention to the education of the said which was left to the grandfather of Zerah having started a primitive system for the education of his son Enoch, who was deaf and dumb, and which was left to the grandson to greatly simplify and perfect. Zerah invented an alphabet, gathered pupile, taught them to road the articulate utterances of ordinary conversation by the movements of the lips, and formally opened of 21 years. The reputation of his school grew and spread to distant parts of the country, as a spend to distant parts of the country and though only 34 years of age at the time of his sudden death his loss to the institution over which he presided its almost week ending Aug. 30 there were 48 deaths, 34 the material of the education of his school grew which he was left to the grandson to greatly simplify and perfect. Zerah invented an alphabet, gathered pupile, taught them to road the articulate utterances of ordinary conversation by the movements of the lips, and formally opened of 21 years. The reputation of his school grew and spread to distant parts of the country, and the district was to find the Murray Hill district, with a rate of 12 feaths in 20 to the thousand streets and wards which was all the most active and of the ward of the ward of the business which the week and in A

Pilots' Licenses Revoked.

The United States steamboat inspectors de cided, yesterday, in regard to the collisions between the ferryboat Peccuic and the excursion barge Republic, in tow of the tug Baitic, on the East River, and the steamboat J. B. Schuyler and the streamsing Richmond.off Pier S. North-River. It is found that the safety valve of the ting was overweighted, and that the safety valve of the ting was overweighted, and that the tog and the harve showed no lights. The heemse of John Tuomsy, master and pilot of the ting, was revoked, because he failed to report the collision, and John Walince, the engineer of the ting, was ordered to the District Attorney for not having a license. The sicamboat J. B. Schuyler was found at fault, and the hoense of the pilot, John S. Pullan, revoked for thirty days.

An Overdose of Chloroform.

La Fafavette F. Beech, salesman for William Lyon, dry goods merchant at 483 Broadway, was tound yesterday on the bed in his room in the Grand Central Hotel, with his face buried in a handkerchief that was saturated with chloroform. He was insensible, and was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was his implied as sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was his implied by would recover. For some time past he has taken chloroform to relieve pain, and it is thought that he took an overdose acceleratily. Mr. Reech was open work over \$100,000. He is a Southerner, and in the war was Colonel in the Contederate army. He is a backelor, and about 52 years of age.

British Labor Troubles.

LONDON, Sept. 26.-The master iron ship uniders in the Tees district have decided to ask their corkmen to submit to a reduction in wages, which the ien will reuse. It is probable that the weavers in the men will retuse. It is probable that the weavers in the other cotton mills at Wigan will follow the example of those in the Victoria Mills and reduse to work. The from workers at General thave resumed works pending a further consideration of the award by Mr. Dole, the arbitratoria the great dispute in the north of Fordiani and Cleveland from trades. The Sunresale Cotton Mills at Bolton have given motice of a further reduction of five per contour in the wages of the weavers, in take effect while at the country of the dispute of the dispute of the weavers of the weavers of the wages of the weavers after the first of the country of the weavers after the first of th

The Next President of France.

From the Oscionais Commercial.

I had just heard a whisper that Gambetta (whom the Bonapartists fluid pleasate thraining straidistic with the Bonapartists fluid pleasate thraining straidistic with before bone be married. If that should prove the control of the Remarks. M. trambetta whose festing President of the Remarks. M. trambetta whose festing is handle and barely emissible to support this confortable but simple hadrelor apartments, will hardly marry now except for reasons of state. It is notable how caunly now except for reasons of state. It is notable how caunly now except for reasons of state. It is notable how caunly now except for reasons of state. It is notable how cannot now make the owners and would find the chart. Bepublicans paid and make Importantists I am at the month. It is now universally acknowledged that the word President of France is to be M. Gambetta, and since the meantificing that he had been alled the state from the specied quarters hints and hopes that he will bring back be docurrented circles some of the brilliancy upon which they has acted like an examination.

The Progress of Harmony.

The Republican State Committee are to be contratulated on the enlagrement of se effective an orator as Mr. Evarte, and on the demonstrative which has
specified with affect that all the first can be enlagred to
specified with affect that all the first can
consider of the party have been lingued but they
for the contract of the contract of the
specified with the contract of the
specified with the
specified of
specified
specified of
specified
spe

PROPHECY IN JERSEY CITY.

"Spiritual Interpretation" of the Book of Haggat Arithmetically Amended. "Uncle" William Lavence of Jersey City, after studying the Book of Haggai, lately fixed upon Tuesday, the 16th of the present month, as the date of the second coming of Christ. C. L. Sutherland, Lavence's neighbor, puts a literal interpretation on the Scriptures, and is not a Second Adventist, although he is in partia sympathy with Lavence, whom he styles his "learned friend," Each has a very striking facial aspect, although Lavence is the older, his eyes snap with a brighter fire, and his grizzled hair and beard have more of a patriarchal ap pearance. Both are street preachers, but Prof. Sutherland, as he is called, keeps a store at 115 Monticello avenue, where, when he is not busy Uncle William Lavence reads the Scriptures to ilm and puts upon them his interpretation The reason why the Professor meets with annoying exposition in the neighborhood is not because he is suspected of Second Adventism, but because his literal interpretation of the Scriptures leads him to keep Saturday holy and not Sunday. Conspicuous in his show window hangs a card containing this inscription:

The managers of this business will soon move amo The managers of this bouness will soon more among reasonable barbarans. Civilization without reason is too much for us.

These two, and a friend in sympathy with them, pass a great deal of their time together in Sutherland's store, and their peculiarities of belief have occupied much of the attention of their neighbors. Yesterday Uncle William Lavence explained at great length to a reporter for The Sun how it was that his prediction, that thrist would come a week ago last Tuesday, although apparently unfulfilled, was in secordance with spiritual interpretation, but the reporter failed to get an accurate understanding of his remarks, and they were too long to be given in full. While Uncle William Lavence was talking, with the same loudness of voice and the same style of gesticulation that he employs in street preaching. Prof. Sutherland interrupted him with the explanation that he wanted to say something because it had just come into his mind and he might forget it if he did not give it uiterance. Prof. Sutherland then explained his Sabbatarian doctrines and how they followed from a literal interpretation of the Scriptures. When he had finished and before Uncle William Lavence could resume the complex threads of his discourse, the Professor handed to the reporter a piece of paper on which was written:

The Holy Ghest we hear so much talk about is the infalter power of the Maker of all the worlds to cause all the power of the Maker of all the worlds to cause all the world

The Holy Ghost we hear so much talk about is the in-ficile power of the Maker of all the worlds to cause al-men to understand the authenticity of God-given laws through the mediums of education that mankind have a hand in this very grand sphere.

This, he said, was an explanation he had a last made of something that had given man-kind a great deal of treuble to understand corlast made of something that had given mankind a great deal of trouble to understand correctly.

Mr. C. J. Appleby, also of Jersey City, like Prof. Sutherland, is not a Second Adventist. He learned of William Lavence's prediction, and upon making him a visit he (Mr. Appleby) felt called upon to admire Mr. Lavence's learning, but suggested that he had not taken into account the twelve days of difference between the old style of reckoning and the new style established by Pope Gregory. He expressed to doubt that Unde William Lavence's calculations, based on spiritual interpretation, were correct so far as the Book of Haggai was concerned, but he argued that he was just twelve days too early by the Gregorian calendar. This did not stagger Mr. Lavence an instant, because he said his presiction had been based on spiritual interpretation. He gave the explanation to Mr. Appleby, and is willing to reveat it to anybody that may call upon him. The emendation of the date proposed by Mr. Appleby would carry it forward to next Sunday. Some persons applied to Mr. Cooper, who keeps a shoeshop next door to the store of Prof. Sutherland, to hire his shop on that day for ascension exercises, but he roplied that his shop was leased for the making of shoes, and not for the making of sints. A report that is stoutly affirmed is current in the neighborhood that Mr. Appleby has had a scarlet robe made, in which to ascend to the skies, but Mr. Appleby says that he does not believe that the world will come to an end on that day. All he had to do with the matter was to piece on twelve days to the prediction. He feels sure that the twelve days ought to be added as a matter of arithmeter by the does not believe that the world will come to an end on that day. All he had to do with the does not believe in the "spiritual interpretation" of the Book of Haggai. He says that he has not had a scarlet robe made, and that he will not be present at Mr. Cooper's shoe shop, or at any other pace on Sunday morning; nor does he ever expect to ascend bodily

Fees to the County Clerk's Office. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In trying nanding and getting precisely the same fees as Mr. Gun bleton got before his removal.

In reply to the forecoing letter, a reporter of Tus St has been furnished with the following items as a statuent of the principal feer now charved in the office the Clerk of the city and county of New York, compare Recording intervent and furnitude of the city and county of New York, compare Recording intervent as sufficiency, and of the city are a supplied of the city of the city and county of the York, counter the county intervent assistance was an any per follow, average number of toilor, w. st 5 cents. Pee formerly charged, without regard to number of folios.
Recording

folios

Recording notices of pendancy of action, 10 cents per
totio. Average number of folios, 7 at 10 cents.

Pee ferenerly charged for those of ordinary length,
about 5 tolios

Fee transition of the state of the state of the state of the same rates.

Recording order appointing receivers in supplementary proceedings, 10 cents per folio. Average number of tolios, 21, at 10 cents.

Fee formerly charged without regard to number of Pee formerly charged for the peed of the pee Fee formerly charged without regard to manufacture folios.
For qualifying Notaries Public and giving a certificate thereto.
Fee formerly charged
Certified copies or appointment of Notaries Public to
file in other countries containing 10 folios, each.
Fee formerly charged
Certified copy of order, record, or other papers, 5
cents per tollo. Average number of folios cone formerly charged without regard to number of Certificates of membership of the bar Per formerly charged 2.00

Formerly a commission of l per cent, was charged on all moneys deposited with the clock, but Mr. Thompson, failure to find any law or satisfactory authority for making this charge, discontinued it on entering office.

The amount deposited with the clerk is \$60,583.07, which amount awaits award to claimants without any deduction for compensation to Clerk.

Whyt TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is it

that passengers who are bound for 179th street must get off at 125th street, and wait several minutes in the cold until the next train comes along? Jax L. Hausing. Morr Harax, Sept. 26 Germany's Quarret with Japan.

BERLIN, Sept. 26 .- The German quarrel with apan is getting to be more serious. A German steame was recently authorized by the German Envoy to the Mikado to break the cholera blockade at Yokohama, in consequence of which Japan is changing the cholera regence of which Japan is changing the cholers reg-concerted between Japan and the Christian America sides with Japan, but England sup-rmany.

Zulu Chiefs Surrendering. CAPE Town, Sept. 2. -King Cetywayo started

rom Port Durnford on the 4th inst., and his arrival here is daily expected. Quarters have been prepared for him at the castle. All the other hostile chiefs in Zuinland have serrendered to the British authorities. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Utrecht, Transvant, on the 7th inst

Gordon Pasha's Mission to King John. Carno, Sept. 26 .- The official Moniteur Egypm confines the report of Gen. Gordon Pasha's mission to the King of Abysanis, and any that it is wholly uncon-nected with the cession or purchase of territory, but its object is simply to declare the scale of Egypt for

Prince Jerome to Visit Chischurst. LONDON, Sept. 26.-The Times' Paris correomlent reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon has gone o Hals to join his sons, with whom he will afterward go o Chisellianst bevisit the ex Empress Eugenie prior to servisit to Scotland, whither she goes at Queen Victo

The British Advance in Afghanistan Simila, Sept. 26.—Gen. Hughes's brigade ad-anced on Tuesday last from Candahar to Khelat-niza, the dovernor of which place is said to have fled.

Courage at last! the courage of convections, Courage that dares to choose the manis part, That casts aside all mean and stale restrictions-Sound in the head, and homest at the heart Courage that sparns unworthy domination,

Careless of favor, learness of all harm. That langua so scornfully at base dictati And leave on nothing but its own right arm. Not once alone, by treacherous time serving,

Has principle been cheated of its prize.

And honor, from its course so meakly swerving. Confused the charming of unbody eyes.

True to itself and to the people's cause Dares to uphoid, with hand grasp true and hearty, The flux of honesty and equal laws. At last it shapes a steady course, undaunted

Treating with cold contempt a writish clan, and, on the people a wishes braily planted. Matches the platform bravely with the man.

Though multimed factions derectly may assuit it. Through cloud and sunshing still it moves serue, Sure that the people's love well never tall it-A living force, and not a more machine !

A Certain Cure for all Coughe

SUNBEAMS.

-Blondin, now 55 years of age, gave a permance at Vienna recen -Havana has suffered less from vellow

ver than Memphis this seaso -England is brought to face the prospec-

ive loss of her hock and eye trade. -The English penny postage stamp is to

e changed. It has been used for forty years. -The Saxon State railways have yielded mly 3 87 profit for 1876, the lowest return since 1854 -In the past year there were sixty-eight micides in the ranks of the Ita ian army, said to he been caused by sawe from military life.

-The canal between the Caspian and the Sea of Azoff, a survey of which is being made for Russia, is estimated to cost \$20,000,000. Two rivers and a chain of lakes would facilitate the work. -Pedestrianism in Berlin took this form

young man made a bot that he would run on all four rom Komgathor to Weissensee, a distance of two as bree miles, and won, in a heavy rain, in two hours -France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Switzerland have spreed that their embassies and

ulates shall send home indigent persons of their respec-tive nationalities at half the ordinary railway fares. —When Emperor William of Germany was s young man he indulged in a habit of sleeping, all booted and spurred, on a cannon to exhibit his fortiness for milltary life; in his whole career he has always worn un

form and sword. -A Siamese embassy is in London to open ap a new line of connection between India and China which will shorten the vayage by 800 miles, and, it is hoped, increase the commerce. The digning of a canal to connect the two rivers which traverse the Malayan peninsula is their special object.

-Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will return

he Duke of Beaufort's visit next season, and, with Sot ern, pass a portion of the summer at Hadminton, the Duke's Gloucestershire seat. Mrs. Florence has ordered a number of dresses from Paris for the occasion, the designs of which have been sent over. -Of late wild beasts have appeared in unreual numbers in Russia. In one month ten bears near Burakoff destroyed seven horses, four cows, and several

Burakon destroyed seven norses, four cows, and several sheep, and such aunoyances have occurred in other dis-tricts. Even in populous Odessa the police were occu-pied in chasing a wolf in the open streets. -The Farmers' Emigration Society is a eality in London. It sent a batch of eighty men, with heir families, to Texas the other day, and it is organizing a second and larger expedition. This first colony carried with it more than \$150,000 in cash. This would

give not far from \$2,000 to each emigrant. -Gen. Garibaldi has returned to his home in the island of Caprera to settle for the remainder of his days. His health during the trip from Rome was excel-lent, but his general condition is one of great feetherses, and it is thought that he cannot live much longer. He has a cubbage garden on the island, which he cherishes very fondly, but he can't work it as formerly, being flat on his back half the time through rheumatism, and un-able even to hobble about on crutches.

-It seems that it was to the Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald, who had been staying with him at Heichenden Manor, that Lord Besconstold was indented for the information that our Western farmers were preparing to alandon their homes and settle in the wildernesses of Canada. Sir John is a wag, and the English Premier is not very particular about his stat nts, provided they are something starting. Bir John

bears a remarkable personal likeness to Lord Seaconsield.

—There is a curious sort of modesty prevatent among the owners of great mansions in London, which induces them to retain the name of the original owner, even when his successor is ten times as distin-guished. Thus even the Duke of Wellington was satisfied that his famous mansion at Hyde Park corner should continue to bear the name of Lord Chancellor Apsicy, its original tenant, although it was entirely reconstructed by the Duke; and Mr. Holford, who owns the most artismansion in London, built on the site of what was

huown as Dorchester House, retains that name.

Norfolk House, London, where a son and heir has just been born to the historic house of Howard, was the birthplace of King George III. It is a very large mansion in St. James's equare, next to London House, the town residence of the Hishop of London, who has Lord Derby as his neighbor on the other side. Forty years ago St James's square was almost exclusively occupied by noblemen and millionaires; bu low crubs have invaded its precincts, and a few public offices have also crept in. The Junior Cariton Club faces Pail Mail on one side and St. James's square on the ther, and " The Bag "-the magnificent Army and Navy

Club-occupies the southwest corner. -A correspondent writing from Switzerand says: "The pensants are getting in their bay. The land says: "The pensants are getting in their hay. The pensant woman hereabout works afield in a velvet coret and a straw hat plentfully adorned by ribbons. She looks an operatic harmaker. It is impossible to insuffue that she is real. These good people in the happy valley near Interlaken do not appear to feel that life is especially serious; they work a little, then repose in the slade of the trees watching the through set fouristing by, without ever manifesting curiosity as to the comings and goings of the strangers. They ask only to eat and drink well to

kep well, to die well, and to know as little about the utside world as possible. Perhaps they are wise."

—Baron Grant, whose real name was abused. He did, however, one good thing to make his name remembered. While he was wealthy he beautified idea was praiseworthy, though country cousins will in sist the statue is of himself, not of Shakespeare. It was Victor Emanuel who made him a Baron, and made him a Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lagers. O this decoration the burly King once said. "There are two things I never refuse to any one—a Vevey curar and the Order of St. Maurice." When Grant burst on the town with these distinctions a wicked wag scribbled upon the

wall of the Stock Exchange: Kings may title give, but honor can't; Title without honor is barron Grant.

-Thirty years ago epaulettes were uniersally worn in the army, but to a smaller extent it Prussia and Austria than in any other country in Europe Up to the time of the Crimean war the British army both avairy and infantry, except the hussars and horse artillery, had epaulettes of three varieties. Officers of cavairy and the line wore the ornament with a sub structure of close serried spirals of builion; the hand infantry had wings, which may be described as curved pent house roofs projecting over the shoulders and offcers in undress rejoiced in "scales," which were simply the shoulder strap and disk of the epaulette without any substructure of bullon. The last display on a grand scale of British military epaulettes took place at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1802, when the army was represented by a commissioned officer, a sergeant, a corporal, and a squad of privates from every

regiment in the service.

-A respectable elderly man committee suicide by throwing himself before the Northern Express the other day in England. In his longings were found a very curious model of a flying machine, pronounced by an expert, who had wasted midnight oil on the arrisi mystery, to realize the most promising theory of sky saling. There was also a locomotive model, the working principle of which was electricity, with einhorate note: or its full construction. An attempt to solve the problem of perpetual motion, more ingenious than the serve of Archimedes, but equally futtle, was catalogued. The list of mechanical attempts, too numerous to rive thefuded an improved safety lamp, an air gun intended to super-sede powder guns, and a wonderfully clever contribute capable of being transformed into a bed, a chair a table or a box, and equally serviceable in either shape. The Emperor Napoleon encouraged him, but his downtaburst him. The relies are his landlady's for long arrests.

-A strict observance of Sunday is being ureed in Germany, and is tooked upon with favor even by those who are not church goers. It is a social and economical and not a religious movement, and the end desired is not a Sunday like that of England or America but one on which there shall be rest and recreation for all and particularly for the artisan and so could lake ing classes, employers not to be permitted to exact work on that day except in cases of absolute necessity day in Germany has not been invested with much of a sacred character. In the Catholic parts of the country all classes go to church, but they spend the rest of the day in dancing, beer drinking, and other victorial ammements. In the Protestant sections they it and even go to church. The houses of worship are forestful not more than one to a dozen villages, and an equalty small proportion in the cities—and the small number there are, are ill-attended. At the same limit there are fewer off-nees against the public peace P shift church-going England.

-The campaign on which Mr. Gladstone is about to enter to our thora Daile (the proof for wal at Pardament promises to be one of the most retrainable in the annals of Parliamentary warrier. The instruc-test which arrested the attention of England was that of Lord Colin Campbell against Mr. Nacedin, and pro-rithat the Galway election in which the angle of Trench, a son of Lord Clancarty, were onto Passing sum would have been deemed small early in the residen-when Withertores and Brougnam won their transitions. Probably the most costly election within a century was that in Northamptonsoure between the loanes of the and Compton, which are reported to have not too live over \$500,000, and had the effect of sending facil New ampton into exile for the, while Lord Spinish Sons waved from rain by having the hourds of magnetized old Sarah of Marthornouth to tail have about the earth to make their the earth to make the content tends but only an information but a member of arthornous matter. Become imposint for an election to cost more than \$1.0 are. The enormous expenditure in horner days was many due to the publishing kept open for weeks, by \$1.048. getting drank all the time on free liquor.